THE HERALD ON THE NILE.

No. 2.-From Cairo to the First Cataract.

Scenes, Incidents and Vicissitudes of the Nile Season.

The Slave Trade on the Nile--- A Boat Full of Captives at Sioot.

THE GHAWAZEE IN THEIR GLORY.

A Bursted Gun and an Exploded Imposition.

Doing the Good Samaritan Among the Egyptians.

Minich, Roda, Sioot, Kennah, Luxor, Thebes

Reception by the Lieutenant Governor in the Temple of Esna.

Two Giraffes on Their Way to the Central Park.

The Minarets, Mud Huts and Mosques of Egypt.

ON BOARD THE NILE DAHABEAH HERALD, OFF ASSOUAN (FIRST CATARACT), Jan. 9, 1872.

On Saturday, December 30, the Herald's tow, the

Viceroy's steamer Tayr Said (Happy Bird), put into the port of Minich for coal. Three days of the tions, passing the lazy, drone-like dahabeahs, with occasional shots at distant and unwilling ame, had made us sigh for shore. But these thre days had been deliciously baimy and soft, and the very air had been full of a retreshing, bracing vitality, laden with the perfumes and vapors from jessamine trees and orange groves.

The first 150 miles of the river to southward of Boulac are, however, comparatively barren of in-terest. Two hours after starting, the Pyramids lade

THE RUINS OF ANCIENT MEMPHIS quarries of Misarah, the false pyramid, and the towns of Bedreshayn Tibbio, Kofrel Alat, Rigga, Affect, Gomon and Benisocel are points generally visited by travellers who are making an accurate

survey of the country.

The scenery between Cairo and Minleh partakes rast can be more effective than to see the shores of the grandest of rivers lined on either side with a belt e most productive soil in the world of an average width of two miles, each square foot giving its certain unvarying yield, each year renewing its own fruitfuiness, each century redeeming its claim to perpetual youth, and then to raise the eye and let no ground in Egypt can be utilized unless it be flat. the seeding of the soil would have to await the of river scenery and travel is finely graded-the nae. gurs, dahabeahs, steamers, barges, and the life and racing and saluting are matters of general view along the broad belt of the lordly Nile. Touching the shore we find the mud huts of an Arab village, the squalld streets of more pretenas habitations; the nude native hoisting water by his ancient shactoof; some frigid shelk exclaiming "backsheesh" as a tribute to his years; a score nished by the setting sun; the quickening vegeta tion on the long and narrow plains; the paim and late trees; and then the mountains of crumbling red granite; a small excavation along the slope; th entrance to the buried temples, and, as the eye speeds on, those skies which are falsely ascribed only to Italy. Such, in brief, is Egypt-not the Egypt of the tourist, but the whole of Egypt. There no country in the world that can be so completely

neither rain nor snow these are strikingly manifested THE STREETS AND FIELDS.

covered by the traveller as this one. Not a square acre escapes your observation if you ascend the

to Alexandria. You find its domestic life, its manufactures and agriculture; and as this land knows

You have at once the modern and the ancient, the fruitful and the barren, and the opportunity of examining the only harmless people who still re-The book is before you. You have only to read the first page at Alexandria, and turn over leaf on leaf as you larger by the cities of Cairo, Minien, Roda, Thebes, Esna and Assouan, finding its printed chapters in magnificent ruins and thriving industries. This is what makes the Nile travel so desirable. Amid luxury and fine companions you can leisurely examine all that the land contains within a few hundred yards of your "dahabeah," and there is no uncertainty about the temples. Their history is written in decipherable hieroglyphics upon their columns and panels.

of Esna, now completely underground, with a city built over its roof, showing, as its surroundings do, the débris of thirty centuries. What will all that remains of the impecunious Mannattanite think but, his pick shall strike the spire of Trinity church; or when some industrious farmer may sink his well into the parquet of Booth's Theatre? This is putsing the ancient Egyptian in modern ciothes.

ON BOARD THE NILE "DAHABEAR." police of sufficient character to induce method without fatigue and perfect order without extravagant cines in the dispensary and each servant responds distinct in its kind from all others I have ever seen. It consists of twelve men-black Nubians-able-bodied and, of course, indolent. Up to this hour they have manifested great industry at meals and singular solicitude for their stores. But, with a upon them, and this accounts for that sotrée which commences near sunrise on the forecastle and con-

Prom Greenland's key mountains, And India's coral strand. The languishing closing of their eyes; the swaying of their bodies in unison: the resigned manner in

of it always sings.

SICKNESS

prostrates its members. They have maladies, and like medicine. No man more than the Arab loves neuseous curatives, and none have greater faith in all kind of patent poisons. Comme on se fait son lit, on se conche, and so it became necessary to respect this peculiarity. Colonel Butler was therefore unanimously named surgeon. I quote his entries from "The Herald's Case Book" with this insertiption.

as follows:

- Braiam—General debility and sleeplness compil-cated with the want of employment. Two Cockles pills, two anti-billous pills, double seldlitz, thirty drops of chlorodine Mohammed—Sore feet, Linscod oil poultice, four

caired with the want of employment. Two Gookles pills, two anti-ollious pills, double seiditz, thirty crops of chorodine. Mohammed Sore fest. Linseed oil poulities, four Cocies.

Many other cases of debility oppress the pages of the young Doctor's extensive practice. At last the sick list became so extensive that the crow PURLOINED A QUANFITY OF CASTOR OIL, when a finit polison had been carelessly put in most of the outlies, whereupon the mained were restored to health, the blind saw and the digestion resumed its delicate machinery. Sickness became as rare as it was before amazing. The science by which the oil was removed from the dispensary was then applied to cigars and tobacco, whereupon a further hint was allowed to leak out that powder had been by some accident introduced into the cigars and mixed with the tobacco. Such precautions relieve the burdens of a Nile trip, and at fast personal property is respected by those who dwell forward.

At MINER.

In the gray of the morning I landed at Minich, for the purpose of gathering in a lew ducks, which the inhabitants avowed were to be found in the interior. After a walk of about five miles I came upon an open field, surrounded by corn of iong growin, and shot a dozen smal brids. The last coup of my gun discharged with rather too much recoil, and the shot excitered at a distance of thirty yards. I noticed nothing at the time; but, upon returning to the dahabean, put the shot gun in the armory. My chasseur presently brought the weapon, and I found that a large hole had been blown out of the left-hand barrel underneath and mat the gun had become worthless. At Shot it was cut off, and upon arriving at Kennah both barrels were loaded nearly to the muzzle with sand and dirt. The chasseur insisted on discharging the gun from the shoulder. He persisted so minon that I permitted him to do it, went the same barrel.

Again Burstren.

Again Burstren.

Again Burstren.

and the wretched meal was perforated by a hole of over two square inches in area ! I mention this to warn tr

whereas the same indoc in other countries would be performed by and-bodied men. This is the result of

THE ASTONISHING ECONOMY
that rules everything productive in Egypt—land, labor or existence. The population was miserably cad, and I date say miserably fed. Yet it took to hard work cheerfully, and there was none of that sombre melancing which iterateurs nave associated with the stolid sphinkes, who are popularly allied to the character of the people.

Kans were being put down and telegraph wires up, houses of European construction were rising on every hand, the pottery factories were turning out their useful wares, the sugar milis grinding out income for the Viceroy, and the bazaar was througed with tradesimen and women. Over the whole scene there tong the cheerful atmosphere of progress, and I do not exaggerate when I write that one could see Minnen grow as he surveyed it.

During the moraing of the 30th ult. We received calls from other danabeahs which had arrived from Cairo. The Earl of Charlestrylie, the Hon. Charles Fitzharunge, Captain N. Langlord, R. N., and the Hon. Colonel Bury, of the Rachel and Water Lify, sent their cards on board, "with best wishes for the Heraid's success," and shortly atterward called, These gentlemen, after cassing a covolous glance at the sideboard, were informed that tea was the staple drink, whereupon in a spirit of sympathy they tendered us gin and brandy. Having declined these, we accepted their congratulations as the four wise men of Gotham who did not go to sea with a bowl.

The Britons AND AMERICANS

stape drink, whereupon in a spire of sympathy they tendered us gin and brandy. Having decimed these, we accepted their congratulations as the four wise men of Gotham who did not go to sea with a bowl.

THE BRITONS AND AMERICANS
monopolize the Nile. The Germans are too poor or conomical to make the Journey, and a Frenchman would die of its real fascinations, which he would term depondant. As a rule the Englishman goes more protoundly into the antiquities than the American, and office carries his curiosity as far as learning to read histographics. The American come to Egypt more as superficial travellers, and for the purpose of enjoying the splendid climate, and so mach of novelty and antiquity as does not become scholashic. There are, nowever, exceptions in both cases—Englishmen who go to the cataract, indifferent to the runs, and Americans who know their every stone. Both nations are well received by the natives, but the Americans have, by iar, the greatest attention.

In steaming by the ruins of Bent-Hassan, among the linest temples of the Nile, clouds of game were on every hand—the Nile geose, pigeons, snipe, crane, plover, ibis, eagles and a multitude of hawks and crows. Bent-Hassan was formerly like the Sixth ward, full of theses, but Mahomet All razed the village to the ground.

The Herald moored near the town on the night of the soch utt, and we sent ashore to find out what there was to shoot.

Was brought to the quarter deck.

"What game do you have here"
"Big animals: What kind?"

"Big animals: What kind?"

"Big animals: What kind?"
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"Big animals: What kind?"

"Big animals: Howe have here?"

"Big animals: Who was a soft to be a soft when he was

stuerable bores, intestured by the Darbarous customs of enlightened nations.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE MILE.

Just before arriving at Stoot we saw a light-draught, mysterious-looking boat, half dababeah, half nægur, which was standing along close to the shore, evidently trying to escape observation.

"What boat is that?" demanded General Starring of a weit-informed Arab.

"That's a slaver!" And it was.

General Starring made efforts to ascertain under what flag she was carrying on her infamous traffic, though without avail; but steps will be taken to ascertain the truth. Such instances of the trade at so low a point of the Nue are rare, and when they become known to the Viceroy's government are slappressed and the culprits punished. But the right of ex-territorial jurisdiction held by the wise and enlightened foreign Powers is used by these hounds for the very purpose of continuing and spreading the slave trade, though by express treaty stipulations it is outlawed by every divinzed hation of the globe. The Viceroy discussed the slave trade freely will General Starring, when the General made known his intention to visit the Soudan. His Hignness stated expicitly that he visited upon every one engaged in sehing human flesh the severest penalties of his almost absolute code. This business has been for many years the curse and profit of the Soudan. Sir Samuel Baker, Speke, Grant, Burton and many other intrepid traveliers have spoken of its extent and growth. Sir Samuel Baker is now in that country with 1,200 Egyptian soliciers, the remnant of his command, exhausted as it has been by death and sickness, and is purging the Drovince of these "black ivory" wholesale merchants.

From Stoot, after salling away from our tow, which broke down, we stood on for Kennah, but were shortly afterward mitched on again. On this morning (the 4th of January) we passed the celebrated.

SHEIK SELIM,

ever, was very tranquil on the morning of the 4th, for we moved toward Kennah with the same intent with which we started. Selim is thus wise and mighty because he never wears clothes, and because he extorts "backsheesh!" (pour-joire) and distributes it to his believers.

AT DENDERA.

opposite Kennah, we explored the mammoth temple of Venus, whose anniquity is unknown, but is traceable to over two thousand years ago. For fine sculpture, substantial architecture and imposing columns, it ranks among the first of Egypt. Traces of recent vanialism from the hand of the prurient tourist are tound upon its richly embellished walls. Parts of the human body conceased by the modesty of our time beneath the folds of a fig leaf nave been rudely mutilated by some person deficient in physique. By narrowing down all works of art to the cold efficient of the day the finest masterpieces of Greece and Rome would perisa from the earth. Three miles over swamp and mud brought us to the nouse of the liritish Consul, who had tendered to the party the usual courtesy offered to Nile travellers.

THE DANCING GIRLS.

When we arrived at his house we found it bril-

the house of the British Consul, who had tendered to the party the usual courtesy offered to Nile travellers.

THE DANCING GIRLS.

When we arrived at his house we found it brilliantly lluminated with candles, and the obsequious official conducted us to his grant reception room on the second floor. The apartment where we find ourselves is forty feet long by twenty wide, and broad divans extend around three of its sides.

We seat ourselves on the divan. A dusky servant, sustaining the weight of a huge turban on his head, approaches with chibouques, already lighted by his own suction, and we are soon flooding the room with the fames of Koranic and Turkish tobacco. Coffee follows, and these two elementary points of the Arab eliquette having been finished we are ready to become sociable and observant. At our left, and squatting on the floor, like the segment of an indian council of war, are four girls in the front rank, most elaborately hung with golden spangles, necklaces, and otherwise profusely adorned with qualint coins and Oriental jeweiry. Behind them are taelr counteried mothers, wasted into that dried-up wreichedness which arrives in tropical countries before the female reaches the age of forty. The duty of these hars is to matronize the fairles. Still, inriber to the rear is the orderestra, consisting of five pieces—two performers on the cambourite and one on the tom-tom. Candless are disposed about the room, and several Arabs of local distinction are seated opposite, as deeply interested as we. Zoé, Fatima, Zenoba and Ayesha are the names by winch we will distanguish the four danseuses. Zoé is stender and graceful, with a dark, colorless skin, black eyes, and a graceful, charming manner. Hung up on the wall, her portrait would be that of a madonna; but, pictured in action, she inoves from the piantive lay deep reaching to her neck. Her waist is encircled by a beat of sirung coins, each of the value of \$5, and her whole person is weighted down by over a tnousand dollars' worth of gold, scattered through her

I will do deeds that Aniar cid not.

Such is the genius of the Egyptian song, and today it differs little from the verse of ages back. It is not coarsely lewd, and even if it were the European istener would be noae the wiser. In half an hour aiver we are sealed, the quartet having primed itself with raki—a beverage scarcely less potent than absuither—Zoé and fratima begin the dance. They take positions opposite to each other and ten feet abart. Fatima has the features of a squaw, but the agility of a deer. The fingers of each hold the steel castanets, and they pose and begin a rapid, regular movement of their bodies, swaying, setting gradually by projecting their knee joints forward, rising suddenly to a perfect upright, then advancing and refreating, and whirring as in the untimed waitz. In these movements, which to me are full of wild, orizinal fascination, there is little that is lecherous, though much that is poetical. It depends altogether upon the nature of the observer whether or not this dance is to be considered grossly immeral. There is no display of the limb or body, unless you happen to drift among the lowest classes of the dancing girls. Leech, who wrote a book upon Egypt, called "The Sentimental Inter," thus truthiuhy alludes to the dancing girls—"If it we not the most immoral exhibition in the world I will only add, it is one of the sights of Up per Egypt; that its interest is warranted by its great antiquity, and furthermore that there is scarcely a layman or clergyman who makes the Nile voyage who does not witness the exhibitions."

When full of raki, and worked up to a high degree of excitement, the girls sometimes become enthusiastic, and perform as indies would not in the drawing room of a Fitth avenue mansion. At Kennan they would requently indulge in affectionate attitudes, and assume positions susceptible of a variety of interpretations. But if they receive no encouragement to become free in their movements they rarely do anytaing improper, Their immorality is a toousand degrees less than that of the baliet dancer on the New York stage. They are not virtuous, and do not pretend to be. The girls are known in the native parlance as the Ghawazee, and they claim to belong to a noble and ancient race, and despise those Araby about them who cannot show a better ancestry than an unbroken line of a thousand years. Lane, the best authority on Egypt, states that, while they are the most abandoned courtesans, "they are the finest women in Egypt," Even while we were witnessing the dispusy at the house of the British Consults wives were glaucing at the spectacle from behind a lattice-work set in windows opening to the adjoining room. Arabs are very paracular about their domestic concerns, and do not allow even the ladies of their harem to witness licentious displays. From Kennan to

From Kennan to THEBES

was a run of six hours and forty-eight miles. Upon approaching the finest existing ruins in the world we saw the harbor filled with dahabeaus, steamers and all representatives of the Nile shipping. As the Herald passed the lotty mansion of Ah Morad (omited States Consular Agent), standing as it does at the edge of a high bluff overlooking the river, twenty guns were fired in our honor, the colors were dipped and we were greeted cordisally by all the boats in the vicinity. Hundreds of people were gashered on the banks; the steamer of Mr. J. P. Morgan, the well known banker of New York, was lying ahead; the steamer of the Prussian Consul General was jest getting under way, and afterwards he kindly took our mails to Cairo. The day was soft and saluorious, and every visible object that makes Luxor famous and The les interesting was unusually conspicuous against the deep blue sky. In less than an hour after the reception of the dignitaries we were on our way to Karnak, conducted by Ali Morad and his suite. But the ruins of Thebes are found in every existing guide book to the Nile, and I will not describe them.

A Mr. Smith, an Americau, has been living in Thebes many years, studying the hieroglyphics in the temples and tomos, excavating scorabari and dealing in antiques, and acting as a cicerone. He is from New Yors, and professes to have solved many of the ambiguities left obscure by more learned men.

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Upon the registry of the United States Consulate at Inebes there stands this imperial entry:—"N. M. Beckwith, United States Commissioner to the London Exhibitions."

What a fruitful text for those who are acquainted with the Exhibition of 1867 at Paris, the Beckwith Exhibition at the same place and date, and now this Theoan Exhibition of 1872!

RECEPTION BY THE COURT AT ESNA.

After many trials and tilbulations, chiefly occasioned by sand bars and a stupic captain, we arrived at Esna late on Sunday evening, the Tin inst. The Herald was immediately boarded by a brood of officials, who bore telegrams from the Viceroy, directing that all necessary means should be taken in advance to provide camels and trains for crossing the Nubian Desert from Koroska to Berber. The hour of ten was appointed for our reception the next day by the court of the province. By nine donkeys were in waiting on shore; but we concluded to walk, and so, after two miles on foot, we dedied into the narrow streets of Esna. About the first spectacle I saw were some gayly-decked, coal-black Nubian girls. Leaving the avenue where these creatures swarmed we flually arrived in the centre of the city to find that it was market day. This is a weekly event in all the settlements of Egypt, Produce of every kind is exposed for sale, and all the little articles found in the scanety econo ny of an Araban household may be bought for a few plastres.

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At length the solemn moment came and we were conducted to the splendid Temple of Esna, and given seats beneath the roof which formerly covered the priests of the Roman conquerors. In a few moments the Court in procession descended the grand staircase, and, preceded by Hassan, was announced to the Consul General. The dignitaries seated themselves in a semi-circle, and consisted of the Lieutenant Governor, the son of the Governor, the gubernutorial physician and other attaches of the suite, including the Prefect of Police and the Cadi of the Court.

Consul General Butler—Is your Excellency well?
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—Thanks to your Excellency. I hope God gives you good health.

Consul General Butler—You have a very fine temple here; one of the finest I have seen on the Nile.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—Tes; Allah is great and

Consul General Botlera-Tou have a very me temple here; one of the finest I have seen on the Nile.

Lieutemant Governor—Yes; Aliah is great and has been very good to Esna, out the temple is not very old, only existing for 3,000 years.

Consul General Bittlera—Is the Governor very ill? I hope it is not dangerous.

Lieutemant Governor—Please God, no! I hope you will return from khartonm in good bealth and safety by the help of God.

Consul General—I trust that God will so take care of us, but I put considerable reliance in Effendi (the Viceroy).

Consul General—We have a favor to ask.

Lieutemant Governor—You are triends of Effendi; whatever you ask is aj command and shall be obeyed.

Consul General—Six men from the village of our Reis have been imprisoned for what I believe to be an unimportant afair. Whi Your Excellency release them?

Lieutemant Governor—It is asmall thing; consider it done (bowing low).

General Starring—We would prefer dromedaries in crossing the deart, Your Excellency, and tins for water instead of skins.

Lieutemant Governor—If it is your desire they shall be ready. All your wants shall be made known by telegraph. Effendi has said, "Whatever tney want give them."

General Starring—How far does your jurisdiction extend?

oy telegraph. Effends has said, "Whatever they want give them."

General STARRING—How far does your jurisdiction extend y

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—Under God to Koroska.

General STARRING—And shall our boat be detained at the cataract?

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—You shall be the first to go over.

While this conversation was proceeding coffee had been produced, according to Oriental custom. I soon subjected the Doctor to an informal interview

on the condition of the province. He told me that the take estate of Hallim Pacha, twelve miles below, and now the property of the Vicercy, contained 72,000 acres of sugar lands alone. To me this property is the finest on the Nile, and while possessing the advantages of a good situation is under a flourishing state of cultivation. The medical profession, he affirmed, was up to the European standard, while he deplored the extreme insignificance of his feex. Houses could be rented at twenty-live francs a month, and the people were extremely contented with their lot. Notwithstanding this fact an Arab complained at kennah that 30,000 men had just been conscripted to harvest the crops, without being paid for their services. After bows, salasms, compliments and partings, and then repeating the process three times, we departed from the temple and went on board the Herald, only to be p-riscated by native callers, who know when to come, but never when to leave.

Getting off in the afternoon we made about twenty-five miles, when the steamer grounded,

THE HERALD COLLIVED

with her forward, and there was a great commotion on deck. Colonel Butter commanded Hassan to appear at the critical moment. The captain was in as terrible a state of perspiration as the leathery nature of his skin would allow.

"Jet the captain go, but save the cook property of the skin would allow.

"Jet the captain go, but save the cook property in the steamer grounded in the command.

Happily we got off with one boat stove in, and a sieep overboard. Standing on we moored at Edou for the night. Passing Hagar Slisiel, the quarries where the stone for the Egyptian temples was excavated, and the imposing Temple Komombus, this morning, we made Assonan, and came to our moorings amid salutes from the surrounding data hashs and sleamers.

to our moorings aimid salutes from the surrounding dahabeahs and steamers.

And here we are, after thirteen days of the Nile, having accomplished 800 miles on our journey to Khartoum, and having expended all that is luxurious or agreeable in the undertaking.

The Prefect of Assouan has sent out to conscript 250 men to haul our dahabeah over the cataract, and to-morrow this dangerous proceeding will begin.

Of three giraffes sent from the Soudan to Colonel Butier, and which he designed presenting to the Gentral Park of New York, one has died at Esna, after a walk of 800 miles. The other two are on their way across the desert, and will probably arrive at Alexandria in sound health, whence they will be supped to New York.

ART MATTERS.

Leavitt's Art Rooms are once more occupied by a agnificent collection of works of art, represent nearly all the foreign schools. It would be impos-sible in a newspaper criticism to do full justice to the collections of paintings that from time to time are placed before the public eye in this Broadway gailery. The hold which this system of exhibition is taking on the public cannot fail to have the best

for what is good and true in art. It is well for the public, well for the artist, to be placed thus constantly in presence of good paintings, where we may trace the influence and result of patient and laboing before the pictures of men whose names are household words in Europe, we cannot help feeling that the influence and power that they exert over us are due in no small degree to the

EARNESTNESS OF PURPOSE
which sustained the artists at their work. Everywhere we find traces of strength of will and clear-

which sustained the artists at their work. Everywhere we find traces of strength of will and clearness of purpose, sometimes expressed by a line, sometimes by color, according to the forcetal mediums through which the artist sought to express nimself. And these qualities impart a value to work which continues to all time. Ideas of pretiness change, and what charms the weak, lashionable taste one day while os sparned another; when the increase of knowledge exposes the emptiness of weak work which does not address itself to cur reason. Works that impose themselves on us are those which shall grow More valuable with Time, because the same force will always dwell with them. Here is an example at hand. Two peasants are skating on the ice—the subject is common enough, but Adolphe Dhiens has put so much force and reality in them, drawn them so boidly and with such sense of motion that they will continue to skate on in public favor when the artist shall be but; a faint and feeting memory. The color is deep, brilliant and warm in the figures, making a capital contrast to the cold grays or the glassy ice, but true to nature. The skaters are full of rude life, and the cold northern blood, warmed up by the exercise, courses rapidly through their cheeks. "Going to Senool in the Snow," by Ed. Frere, is a less pretentious work, but not less interesting or charming. A little boy runs along blowing his fingers and looking decidedly miserable in the cold weather. He is

FULL OF NATURAL EXPRESSION, and there is that ease and sense of motion in the moving figure which at once announce the accompished draughtsman. Here the colors are toned down, but there is something charming in the subdued grays, which are still till of strength and decision. Verbeeckhoven, whose works are deservedly so much esteemed by connoisears, is represented by one of his earlier works, when his power was at its hignest. Time has interiered with the steadiness and certainty of nis drawing, and we see nothing of the bood assurance in the works under consider

MASTERY OF DETAIL

is shown. We have softness without flabbiness and an entire absence of the hardness in the flesh treatment that we flud in the later works. This picture was painted in 1845, but has preserved all the depth and intensity of its color. It is certainly one of the fluest examples we have ever seen after the

SOFTNESS OF TEXTURE

establish his reputation. There is also a study of goats, made while he was at Rome, in which the same

SOFTNESS OF TEXTURE

and careful painting of form is visiole. "The Entrance to the Grand Canal of Venice" (36) displays Felix Zeim's happiest style. There is more soft sunshine than we generally find in his pictures, and he has depended more on the poetic sentiment which he has known how to throw into his treatment of the Grand Canal, whose waters are hathed in a flood of warm, meliow light, while the buildings in the foreground and in the distance are presented merely as accessories. The artist develops his great power of perspective drawing, and in a few feet of canvas gives us a charming view miles in extent, and so canningly has he wrongat that THE LLUSION IS PERFECT.

It seems to us that we are looking down a rea canal without being over conactous that it is only a picture. We almost regret that this artist does not paint some other ferre of subject, but artists, after all, are like other people and paint what will sell. So anxious are people to obtain his views in Venice that he finds difficult via meeting the demand. In the former exhibitions there was, perhaps, a want of sufficient diversity of subject, which is happilly obviated in the present instance. Not alone have we a pretty wide representation of the difficent European schools, but we find the subjects exceedingly varied.

STILL LIFE
finds interpreters in Freger and De Noter. Preger's "Fruit and Champagne" (42) is one of the most delicious bits of still life we have ever seen. The rich, luscious grapes and peaches have been painted with great delicacy and force. They are so ripe that we first the most appear and peaches have been painted with great delicacy and force. They are so ripe that we first the most of the picture is so subdued and quiet that people who are not very observant are in danger of passing it by without notice. But it is just scale a piece as the connoisseurs love to sit down and discuss and enjoy at their easy. "Flowers" (51

like Jerome, Diaz, Plassau, Becker, Belleouin, Bellange, Coulure and a host of others; so that the public can judge what a treat is in store for them in a visit to this new exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms.

FATAL DUMMY CASUALTY.

Merchants Consured. Coroner Herrman yesterday held an inquest at the City Hali, on the body of Samuel Haliday, late a porter in the employ of Messrs. Loder & Lock-wood, 93 Franklin street, who was killed last wood, 93 Frankin street, who was killed last Wednesday, by the breaking of one of the dummy ropes, as he was descending on the dummy from the lower floor to the sub-cellar. Mr. Loder, one of the proprietors of the store, testified that one of the ounmy ropes being imperfect, he had notified Mr. Watson, owner of the premises, that a new one was needed, and at the same time caused those employed there to be careful about the dummy, as one of the ropes was much worn and was unsafe, the use of the dummy was not prohibited by the firm, and the death of Halliday was the result. The case was then submitted to the jary, who found. "That Samuel Halliday came to his death by fracture of the skull, caused by the breaking of a rope supporting a dummy in the store of Messrs. Loder and Lockwood, 93 and 95 Frankin street, on the firm for not prohibiting the use of said dummy after being notified that the rope was unsafe," THE GREAT BOLT.

The Anti-Grant Movement and Its Endorsers.

Talks with the Liberal Leaders in the Republican Ranks.

What They Say About the Missouri May Convention and the New Party.

The brief but pithy response of a few leading re-publicans in this city to the Missouri project of a liberal republican convention to be held in this city disappointed office-seekers, wire-pullers, caucus men and party mercernaries. It may, however, with truth be said that it has not yet penetrated the popular crust. The fact is that the men who responded so pithfly have, as yet, uttered no public expression. Their action is embryonic. It was, therefore, why the task of interviewing them was undertaken by your reporter at this place, nor was it an easy one, for each of the distinguished signers of the Cincinnati endorsement is a prominent law-yer, and just now busily engaged in the courts, which at this end of the term are crowded with business and difficult of approach on any matter not directly in hand.

HOM. JACOB D. COX was found in the United States Court deeply in-volved in litigating the claims of a once wealthy cotton and other property destroyed during the war—a case involving nearly a million of dollars. the Interior was seated at the bar with ex-Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, and several resident lawyers of less national repute, busily taking notes for his side of the case; but, in response to a whispered notification as to the nature of the re-portorial visit, he found time and patience enough

"I have very little time, as you can see, to talk of anything just now," said Mr. Cox, "except the business in hand; in fact I have hardly any time to think to you I will give you in a few words all I have to say, or, indeed, all that I can say about this matter. cause I heartily approved the movement inaugurated in Missouri, and hail it as the starting point for reforms in the administration of the government. I most heartily approve the principles announced by that Missouri Convention. In fact, any one who knows me might know that. It is my desire, however, that these reforms shall take place within the republican party, and I sincerely nope that they will

REPORTER-How if they should not? Mr. Cox (with a smile and a bright gleam of his ine, clear eyes)-Oh, then, we must look and will look to new organizations for the purpose of securing

Mr. Cox-Why, I presume the best way is for all those wno believe in those principles announced in the Missouri Convention, as some formal co-operation for the purpose.
There will be no difficulty about that. I wish to say, further, that it is desirable that the old war cries in politics should be dropped as soon as possi-ble, and the political action of the country made to finance, while at the same time we keep it under-stood that all the proper results of the war shall be finally sustained and adhered to. "That is all," he concluded meditatively, "I believe that I have to have expressed it."

HON. GEORGE HOADLEY.

Mr. Hoadley was found in his law office, in the
Masonic Temple, corner of Third and Walnut streets, engrossed with cases in progress in the State Courts, remark that he had nothing to say. "I signed the call," said he, "and that is all there is about it. I am no politician, and what difference does it make what I think or say on the subject?" I replied that, for these very reasons-namely, that he was not a politician and questioned the importance of his utterances-would his say on the May Convention return, "I don't want to be interviewed, really. I am too busy, and I houestly believe my opinion of ny on the wheel." "Well," I urged, "pray buzz a And he buzzed.

Mr. Hoadley, you may happen to know, occupied the Beach from 1859 to 1866, which withdrew him from politics, and he is a man of such candor and honesty that his own word must be believed when he says that he has no desire to mix in politics, that he is not and has not been a candidate in any shape or form. When I found him he was in a mood not to be questioned, and I shall therefore give what he said in a lump. "I was," he said, "a democrat un-til 1856, when I forsook the party because it declined to apply to slavery the same principles of hostility its actions in questions of currency and trade, banking and tariffs. I understood the republican party to be organized on the principle of inviting men who united in hostility to the extension of slavery, but who differed in other respects, to combine to prevent the further spread of that evil. The democratic party in this State, in the resolution of the Ohio State Convention of 1845, which pledged the party to use all constitutional means to resist and finally eradicate slavery, and by its subsequent election and support of Salmon P. Chase, my preceptor, law partner and intimate personal friend, was an organization to, which I adhered with entire satisfaction until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The republican party seems to me to have drilted or been pulled by the whig leaders, who control it, into the old whig rut, and to be fast becoming, if it is not already, the party of the capitalist against the laborer. I do not believe the national banking system to be either just or constitutional. The sooner we return to hard money the better for all hands. A protective tariff is another name for a law to rob one man for the purpose of enricining another. The civil service of the government should be conducted on strictly business principles and no longer be acused by being made the reward of political service. It is time, therefore, for democratic and men of democratic ideas in the republican party to countermarch unless the party is prepared to do the same. The key to the future political success lies in the organization of a new or the reorganization of a new or the reorganization of the oils party on the simple principle of hostility to monopoly, special privilege, class legislation or favoritism of any kind whatever, and it was in the hope that some efficient step may be taken in this direction that I signed the call for the mass convention in this city on the first day of May next."

I sought Judge Matthews next, and found him in his law office on Third street, over the Western Union Telegraph office, with lensure enough tor only a few minutes conversat ing and tariffs. I understood the republican party to be organized on the principle of inviting men who united in hostility to the extension of slavery, but

HEFORTES—Do you really think, Judge, that apponderous Groesbeck would be content to air the subtulou in a back seat like that?

Judge Matthews—Weit, I really cannot speak for the gentleman personality. You see, I am only making an illustration of my idea. But there are others, I would be equally willing to support Cuasa Justice Chase or Lyman Trumbuli, or other representative men of that class; but I am free to say that the first-named ticket is my first caoloc.

REPORTES—Well, what is to be accomplished by the movement or your party?

Judge Matthews—What I should hope to accomplish by the success of such a party would be the permanent establishment of well considered principles of civil service reform in the direction of honeaty and efficiency, abjuring attogether the practice of appointing and dismissing from office sub-ordinates in the civil service on merely political grounds. In the second place, a thorough and coasistent revision of the whole revenue system, both of tariff and internal revenue, upon the basis of tariff and internal revenue, apon the basis of tariff and internal revenue, and a universal properior of the basis of tariff and internal revenue, and a universal properior of the basis of tariff and the and the analysis and tariff and the analysis and tariff and the analysis and tariff and the analysis an

States to rid themselves of the extravagant and corrupt administrations now oppressing them. Taas is all.

JUGE J. B. STALLO.

Judge Stalio responded at once to my inquiry as to what he thought of the new party. He speaks with a strong German accent, but his language is well chosen, duent and forcible. He is a scholar, I will give the plut of his remarks. The republican party, he said, was perverted from the purposes of its formation and made to subserve the purposes of its formation and made to subserve the purposes of certain monopolists, namely, the prominent leaders of the party, who, under the pretext of raising a themselves at the expense of the laboring classes; imposing tariff ostensibly for the revenue, while the real exect is to make the poor poorer and the rion richer. He used the simile of the holo of saal to litustrate this idea. The people brought their roflerings to the idol qubble debt, but not the idol, but the priests (monopolists), consumed the people's substance. He believes the masses are allight on these questions, and that an appeal ought to be made to them, to the honest democrates as well as to the honest republicans. He disapproved of the new departure republicans because they excluded men who had been acting with the democrated party and called themselves democrates, but, said he, distinctly, "when I signed the call for the May Convention it was with the distinct understanding that when the Convention meets it will divest itself of its character as an association of liberal republicans, and address itself to all men concurring in the principles of the reunion and reform platform, between which and the platform of the so-called liberal republicans of Missouri I understand there is no substantial difference. And," he added, "should regard it as calamitous if they should regard to as calamitous of they should reproceed to nominate a ticket and make preparations for a Presidential campang without addressing themselves to allicitizens, whatever have been their former party afflications, pr

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

Democratic Prospects Looking Up. [From the Louisville Ledger (straight-out de Feb. 17.]

Carl Schurz and those who honestly mean what they say about Grant and his administration must naturally gravitate to the democratic party. The Anzeiger points out that the Ledger, after the Novemper elections, was a decided "passivist," and expresses surprise that such a change should come expresses surprise that such a change should come over its policy. Surely the editor of the Anzeiger could not have read our article carefully and noticed the facts therein stated of our constant gain and the loss of the radicals and their palpable divisions in several States. The editor cannot keep up with the signs of the times in he fails to perceive the wonderful changes of the past sixty days. So, if we, in November, considered the democratic chances in a despondent manner, we beg to assure our neighbor that all such ideas have been banished from our sanctum. We do not "set up our wishes in place of our judgment," for the latter teaches us, from all present indications, that the democratic organization will receive the support of the people, with or without the help of the liberals.

What the Democrats Hope from New Hamp [From the Mobile Register (straight-out democrat); Feb. 15.j

it would cause a terrible rattling among the dry bones of a "passivism" that demands all the sacrifices and patriotism and giving away on the one side of a proposed coalition, and that side the strongest of a proposed coalition, and that side the strongest and the largest, and insists, as a sine qua non of the trade, that the mountain shall go to Mahomet. Victories here would go far to snake the postulate of "passivism" that a democratic victory single-handed over Grant is a simple impossibility, and should be rigorously ignored in every speculation about the contest. Since the cib tide of Grant's popularity has begun to flow there has been no election to measure the strength and abrasive effects of the current. These New England elections will be interesting and instructive on the

The New England Sumner Anti-Grant Move

ment—Its Failure.
[From the Boston Advertiser (republican), Feb. 18.]
Mr. Sumner should have withdrawn that portion
of his preamble the moment the proofs of its incorrectness were placed in his hands. It was not ingenuous in him, after giving such an endorsement to the malignant rumor which has been floating about for several months without an engoraer, to pass it by with the remark that he was teennically right, and leave the disproved charge to be still a subject of controversy. Many other things were made clear in this long debate; not the least of which is the fact that the President's opponents have determined to leave no stone unturned to bring his administration under reproach. Those who know now long this grand assault has been in preparation will appreciate the closing remark of Senator Morion:—'I have heard that it was coming that it was a great mine by which the administration was to be blown into the air, and that alter this mine had been exploded General Grant could no longer be regarded for a moment as an available candidate for the Presidency. Well, sir, the mine has been exploded; instead of General Grant being holsted i think it is the engineer." the malignant rumor which has been floating

Miscellaneous Political Notes.

The amendments to the city charter of Louisville have passed the House by 57 to 17. It was not much I a fight after all.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says the ward

meetings in that city to appoint delegates to the Radical State Convention have developed a remark-ably strong anti-Grant sentiment, which proves in-tensely disgusting to the office-holders. These patriotic gentlemen, it seems, "have signally failed to con-trol the negro element." The colored troops do not

seem inclined to fight nobly for Massa Grant.

The St. Louis Democrat is "indebted to some Congressman, whose able frank it cannot read, for an enthusiastic pub, doc, of a hundred pages about a Southern contested election case," We are quently compilmented in the same manner. latest document seemed at first sight to be endorsed "By Brett & Co., C. O. D.," which we supposed meant some express company; but, after a little scrutiny, we deciphered it to be the official frank of

The Louisville Courier-Journal (democration seems to be in a quandary about General Grant. It wants, and yet does not want, him to be the re-publican candidate for President, if we are to judge from the following closing sentences in a long edi-

from the following closing sentences in a long edi-torial on the subject:—

Grant has now about as neavy a load as he can stand under in the Philadel phia Convention, and let it be remembered that it is very important to the democratic party that Grant shall be the republican nomines. We feel confident that he can and will be beaten if nominated; but it some other and less ob-jectionable candidate should be put forward there is no knowing how the contest might terminate.

The Washington Chronicle (republican) says opponent of General Grant for the republican nomination." Next! Judge Wilson, the present incumbent; Sexton, of

Rush county, and B. F. Claypool, of Fayette, are understood to be candidates for the republican nomination for Congress from the Indiana Fourth for more than one party sexton next November.

A Western paper states that General Grant was once a compositor in a printing office. If his letter to Colonel Forney be taken as a sample of his com-position he must have been a rather poor one